## THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily (Morning Edition) including Sunday
Bee, One Year
ForSix Months Bee, One Year 510 cm
For Sta Months 5 00
For Three Months 5 00
For Three Months 2 50
The Omaha Sunday Bee, mailed to any address, One Year 2 00
Omana Office, Bee Isuliding, N. W. Corner Seventeenth and Farnam Streets.
Chicago Office, 867 Hookery Building.
New York Office, Rooms 14 and 15 Tribune Building. Washington Office, No. 513 Four-Leanth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor of the Bee. BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company. Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

## The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. County of Douglas, 88. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Pub-lishing Company, does solemnly awear that the actual circulation of The Dally Bra for the week ending July 6th, 1882, was as follows: Funday, June 30. 18,850 Monday, July 1. 18,551 Tuesday, July 2. 18,570 Wednesday, July 2. 10,015 Monday, July 1.
Tuesday, July 2.
Wednesday, July 3.
Thursday, July 4.
Friday, July 4.
Baturday, July 6.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas.

County of Douglas. 188.

George B. Tzschuer, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Baily Bee for the month of June, 1888, 18,242 copies; for July, 1888, 18,033 copies; for August, 1883, 18,184 copies; for August, 1883, 18,184 copies; for November, 1888, 18,184 copies; for November, 1888, 18,986 copies; for March, 1889, 18,233 copies; for January, 1889, 18,574 copies; for February, 1889, 18,584 copies; for April, 1889, 18,595 copies; for May, 1889, 18,596 copies; for May of the March, 1889, 18,584 copies; for April, 1889, 18,595 copies; for May, 1889, 18,596 copies.

GEO, B. TZSCHUCK, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my n to before me and subscribed in my l.] presence this 3d day of June, A. D., 1889. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE Omaha hearse trust evidently does not belie its name.

WHAT spirit is influencing the Sioux not to sign the proposed treaty after all those medicine talks?

WONDER how much Mississippi's governor had up on the fight. He acts as if he were a heavy loser.

Does John M. Thurston's presence in Alaska indicate that the Union Pacific has ideas of building to the porth pole?

THE contribution of the Omaha letter carriers to their unfortunate brethren at Johnstown was a thoughtful and generous act.

OMAHA's code of blue laws just passed by the council is supposed to cover every misdemeanor in the decalogue of offenses and nuisances.

THE banks of Douglas county have no reason to complain of the commissioners' assessment. One and all were let down easy on the assessor's rolls.

IT MAKES a horse laugh to learn that there are only four franchises in Douglas county, valued at eighty dollars, according to the abstract of the county's assessment.

SECRETARY RUSK has declined the present of a horse. Cabinet officers who attend strictly to their duty have no time for equestrian exercise, and he is one of that kind.

GREAT is the state of Nebraska. Her arid region is green with the waving tassels of corn, and she leads all the states of the union in the general average condition of the crop.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS is nothing if not modest in refusing to accept a banquet in honor of his success in negotlating the Samoan treaty without the presence of his colleagues.

GROVER CLEVELAND has just been appointed, by the United States circuit court, referee in a suit involving the recovery of \$30,000. He is better suited for a referee than a competitor.

OMAHA has caught up with her pork packing record of last year to date. From now on until the close of the season the probabilities are that Omaha will steadily increase her output.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, with one year's experience with cedar block pavement, is determined to have no more of it in that city. How long will it take Omaha to arrive at the same conclusion?

WHEN it comes down to tapping the springs of oratory in the arena of a constitutional convention, the solons of South Dakota have not their equal outside of Virginia or South Carolina.

THE refusal of the president to dicharges against officeseekers will be commended by the politicians who promise an office to a man and then work against him.

THE citizens of an Alabama town are stirred up over the appointment of a negro as postmaster at that place. We are all willing to see colored men get offices, providing they occupy them in a place remote from ours.

THE board of health has ordered that hereafter garbage wagons must make their daily rounds before 8 a. m. If the board would supplement the rule by compelling the wagons to make more frequent trips, it would earn the gratitude of a long-suffering people.

THE rapacity of the National white at all satisfied with having obtained complete control of the white lead business of this country, but is reaching out to secure eventually the command of the sheet-lead and pig-lead prodution in the United States. The American peothe time can not be far off when they will throw off the galling yoke imposed by trusts if the necessaries of life are to be brought one by one ander menopoNEW ENGLAND'S PROTEST.

The voice of New England is being heard in no uncertain terms in opposition to any legislation or regulation for curtailing the privileges and advantages accorded that section by the Canadian railroads. Much the greater part of the opinion elicited by the inter-state commerce committee in Boston showed that the very general sentiment throughout of arousing them to a sense of the New England is against any measure which would be avowedly prejudicial to the interests of the alien corporations in their relations to American traffic. While the railroads in and liberty of the people, their protecthe southern portion of New England are not generally averse to the exclusion of Canadian competition or its regulation under the inter-state act, the manufacturing and general business interests certainly are. The representatives of the Boston chamber of commerce who appeared before the committee made this emphatically clear, and a delegation of leading business men of Portland, Maine, told the senators that that port could not and would not, with-

out strong protest, be subjected to any regulations designed to dimininter-state traffic over the Canadian roads. Such a course, it was contended, would not only destroy the export trade of both cities. but would impose such conditions upon manufacturers, merchants and the consuming public in regard to transportation as to effectually handicap New England in its competition with other sections of the country. "The situation," says the Springfield, Mass., Republican, "is as plain as the day. New England has no independent line to the west. Cut off or restrict communication by the way of Canada, and western traffic flows to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, each of which cities has its own trunk line. The New England manufacturer or merchant has been cut off from his base of supplies; he is surrounded on the one side by a hostile tariff and on the other by conquering rivals; he has been driven into a corner." A policy that would produce these results New England will vigorously and firmly resist. The Boston Herald says: "If there is any spirit in our people they will almost to a man, resist what threatens to be the first step toward the transformation of New England into a country virtually abandoned by trade, manufacture and commerce." The obvious fact is that every inter-

est of New England depends for its profstable existence upon the advantages which the Canadian roads afford. Portpugilist. land and Boston, as export points, would suffer immeasurably if these advantages were cut off. The capital of the former is to a great extent interested in the Grand Trunk's extension to that city, and if deprived of the benefit expected from this the millions of dollars invested in local enterprise will become unprofitable. Boston capital is largely placed in all the northern New England roads, and both manufacturers and merchants throughout the whole section are vitally interested in keeping open these ways of western communication. Hence any attempt to choke up the channels of cheap communication with the west by way of Canada will not be submitted to without a struggle. In this New England will find a very hearty western sympathy. The co mittee investigating our commercial relations with Canada find in the northwest a quite general and very carnest sentiment in opposition to imposing restrictions upon Canadian railroads that would destroy their competition for American traffic. As to this matter it was shown that the interests of the producers and shippers of the northwest are identical with those of the merchants and manufacturers of New England, and the two sections will undoubtedly be found standing together in resistance to any proposition the effect of which would be to subject them to the absolute control of

A DEFIANT OFFICIAL.

not be easily overcome.

American trunk lines. The problem

presents numerous difficulties that will

A brief dispatch from Denver, printed yesterday morning, announced that the deputy secretary of state had refused to deliver up the keys of the senate chamber to the grand jury, and that the jury had broken open the door with a crowbar. There is perhaps no precedent for this occurrence in the history of the country, and behind it there is a story of corruption. From disclosures made by the Denver Republican it appears that the people of Colorado were very freely robbed by the last general assembly, and prominent among the steals were the expenditures for furniture and stationery. One firm received over twenty thousand dollars for furniture, and it was proposed to ascertain whether this furniture was still in the possession of the state and stored, as it was supposed to be, in the senate chamber. The grand jury of the criminal court was instructed to vulge the names of persons who file make the investigation, and the deputy and acting secretary of state was directed to produce the key to the senate chamber. This he refused to do and was fined for contempt of court, being' at the same time warned that if he continued to disregard the mandate of the court he would be committed to prison. This, however, had no effect upon the defiant official, and acting under the instructions of the court the grand jury forced an entrance into the senate chamber.

The inference from the action of the deputy secretary of state must be that he was endeavoring to conceat corruption of which he knew, and there is stronger reason for this inference in the fact that he was sustained in his contumacious course by the attorney general. It is not to be supposed for a moment that these state offilead trust knows no bounds. It is not cials would have resisted the authority of the court if there was nothing they feared to have the grand jury investigate. There is no information at hand as to what discoveries the jury made, but in any event the conduct of the officials convicts them of ple are patient and long suffering, but | a guilty knowledge in which it is by no means unlikely they were personally involved. Clean-handed men, without knowledge of any wrong, would not thus have thrown themselves in the way of an obviously legitimate investi-

gation judicially tordered. Another bad feature of this bad business is that a United States senator, who owes his election to the last general assembly of Colorado, defended the defiant official.

This matter was not necessary to supply evidence to the people of Colorado of the corrupt practices of their public officials, but it ought to have the effect danger that must result from permitting so bold and persistent a defiance of the judicial authority to go unrebuked. The courts are the bulwark of the rights tion against wrong and abuse. When public officials, sworn to obey the laws, combine to thwart the legitimate exercise of judicial authority made in the people's interest, the situation becomes

serious. BLUNDER OF THE BRUISERS. Sullivan and his friends made a serious mistake in remaining so long on southern soil. Their policy was to have got to a place of safety-Boston, for example—as soon as possible after the fight and kept quiet for a time. They ought to have seen that Governor Lowry was bound to pursue them if he was permitted to know their whereabouts. Selfrespect and the dignity of his office required this. They ought to have understood, also, that the reward offered for their apprehension would induce hundreds to give information as to their whereabouts. But their success in getting through with the fight doubtless made them thoughtless of possible after-consequences, and they may have concluded that Governor Lowry didn't really mean anything. At any rate Sullivan and his backers were bagged at Nashville, and it is altogether probable they will be returned to Mississippi and receive some sort of punishment. Provision has also been made for the capture of Kilrain, and it would be interesting if the sluggers were again brought together in a Mississippi court of justice and required to "do time" for a few months in a Mississippi jail. Such a sequel to the fight would cause no general regret, and the example would hardly fail to be beneficial, but so far as the governor of Mississippi is concerned his failure to prevent the fight taking place in that state, after making so much bluster, deprives his subsequent proceedings of any glory. Meantime Mr. Sullivan will have again learned that an ordinary everyday policeman, with the law at his back, is more than a match for the world's champion

THE difficulty of taxing bonds, notes and money at interest in the hands of individuals is a problem which perplexes not alone Nebraska, but the great money loaning states of the east. The legislature of Connecticut has just passed a law to correct, if possible, this tax-shirking. Only eleven millions of bonds, notes, mortgages and other securities of like nature are returned for taxation in that state, while it is well known that hundreds of millions invested in these forms of security wholly escape tax assessment. This is a serious abuse and the new law provides that any holder of such securities may take them to the state treasurer and pay a tax at the rate of two mills per annum or any length of time he desires. securities are then registered and endorsed by the treasurer with a certificate of the amount paid and the period for which they are free from taxation. As a sort of a bonus for doing this, the holder of such securities is exempt from all local tax on them. This is certainly a most liberal inducement. Connecticut, knowing full well the difficulty of reaching these forms of securities, is apparently well enough satisfied to accept half a loaf to no loaf at all.

In the construction of the section of the state banking law relative to the amount of real estate a bank can carry, Attorney General Leese has given a clear exposition of what the law intends. The real estate which a bank may list as part of its property and security for the protection of its creditors refers alone to the bank building and lot upon which it stands, and its value cannot exceed more than onethird of the capital of the bank. It is notorious that banks through the state have heretofore listed as part capital property other than the bank site at fictitious values. Under the attorney general's ruling this can no longer be done. The law contemplates banking with money or commercial paper, and not with real estate. Consequently that bank which reported among its assets a millinery store and a barber shop will be obliged to modify its securities into something more convertible than spring bonnets and razors before it will be atlowed to receive deposits and make loans with other people's money.

ONE thing has been demonstrated by recent experiments in Omaha journal ism, and that is that you can not make both ends meet so long as you give away your papers and your advertising. This is by no means a new experience. The same efforts to boom by the giveaway process, or what is tantamount. the selling of papers below cost of production, have had the same results in other cities. The leading Minneapolis daily last year lost nearly one thousand dollars a week, and the most popular St. Paul paper has succeeded in increasing its circulation by the give-away process until its owners have been brought to the verge of ruin. The laws of trade are the same for newpapers and mercantile houses. You can't sell five-cent calico at three cents a yard all the year round without going to the wall.

MCQUADE, one of the notorious boodle aldermen, is on trial for the third time. There is very little hope, however, of a conviction. McQuade was convicted on his second trial three years ago, but after serving a year and a half at Sing Sing he was released on a technicality, and since then he has lived a free man under bail. It is well suspected that Prosecuting Attorney Fellows is lukewarm in his attempt to mete out justice. Out of the batch of twenty-one aldermen indicted, only two are in the penitentiary. From beginning to end this boodle case has been

wrotchedly handled and made a farce. New York has nothing to be proud of in the prosecution of her boodle gang, and makes a pobreshowing as compared with the energy and perseverance displayed by her courts and officials in leveling Boss Tweed and his ring in the dust.

THIS is a great season for woman's rights, prohibition and reform cranks. The constitutional conventions now being held in the new states afford abundant opportunities for them to air their visionary schemes, and they are doing it with a will and pardonable enthusiasm.

PEOPLE who contemplate doing any thing out of the usual routine of daily life will do well to consult the ordinance on misdemeanors before going too far. What you are about to do may have become a punishable offence since you last considered the matter.

Chicago Citizens Need It.

Kearney Enterprise. The Chicago Tribune had a column and : half article in a late issue, on steel armor. The article was quite apropos considering the city's recent murder record.

Too Much For Muldoon. Chicago Tribune, Muldoon has done marvels in his training of Sullivan, but he will be powerless to hold his mouth in check now.

A Sickly People. Chicago Tribune. The sickliest community in the United

ing the use of liquor as a remedy were regis tered at the drug stores in that city last year It Ends the Same St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The acquittal of Captain Dawson's murderer Edemonstrates that assassination is just as safe in South Carolina where the per-

States appears to be Leavenworth, Kan.

No less than 22,000 cases of sickness requir-

it is in Arkansas, where they are never arrested? But One Way to Beat the Trusts.

petrators of the crime are brought to trial, as

A single shot will kill the sugar trust-the monopoly that is robbing every family in the United States. Free sugar is the only remedy. A two-line act of congress will lay the monster out. The fight ouggt to be just as short, sharp, and decisive as that.

Argument Upset.

Washington Post,
A Pennsylvania man bought a lot of old tinware for 15 cents at an auction sale the other day and found 128 silver dollars in one of the rusted coffee pots. Is it not an evi dence of the eternal cussedness of inanimate things that just as the men folks of this country begin to think they have succeeded in convincing the women folks that auctions do not offer bargains, some such case as this bobs into being and overthrows in a liffy the logic of the years.

TRIBUTES TO ENTERPRISE.

Genius and Energy Rewarded. Curtis Courier.
Omaha is a monument of western greatness. The city is an aggregation of scenic beauty, commercial greatness and unusual individual merit. A decade of years have vied with each other to mark her increasing commercial supremacy. Eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, however, marks an era in her history that in one line establishes her record as second to none, and just so long as that monument of a successful business enterprise shall rear aloft its massive walls of iron, stone and brick, so symmetrically led in THE BEE building, just so lon shall the name of its founder and maker. Edward Rosewater, and his great news paper, THE OMAHA BEE, be remembered by an appreciative public.

Indomitable Energy.

Hardy Herald. The success of The BEE has been marvelous, almost, and Edward Rosewater, the present principal owner and manager, has been the prime mover back of the throne since its infancy. THE BEE business and the new Bee building is a source of pride to its owners and to the city of Omaha, as it should be, and while other like institutions are striving to build up, none have succeeded like THE BEE, backed by the indomitable energy of its principal owner.

More Elequent Than Remarks. Philadelphia Ledger.

The OMAHA BEE has been celebrating the completion of its splendid new publication office-one of the handsomest of the kind in the country-and, as part of the observance, has printed for distribution a beautifully engraved double card attached by fringed silk ribbons. One contains a picture of his little frame cabinet-like office founded by Edward Rosewater, June 19, 1871, and the other an engraving of the beautiful structure completed in June. The comparison is more eloquent than extended remarks would probably have been.

A Master Stroke.

Buffalo (Wyo.) Echo. The opening of the new BEE building, at Omaha, was not only a notable event in the history of that city, but is looked upon by the newspaper fraternity of the continent as a master stroke of enterprise. Under the direct supervision of Edward Rosewater, the ambitious and untiring editor of THE BEE, this magnificent structure has assumed proportions which entitles it to the name of the largest fireproof newspaper office in America," the mammoth building occupied by the New York Tribune not excepted.

The stately pile represents an expenditure of \$440,000, or nearly half a million of money. In architectural peauty, in convenience, in in thoroughness of construction, there is no room to doubt that it is as near the point of perfection as moderu skill can approach. The west may well applaud the plucks man who has dared to erect such a monu-

ment to western progress and western ideas of greatness.

THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD.

Chicago has 40,600 people out of work. Pennsylvania has, 6,000 furniture mills, and the 62,000 werkmen make \$88,000,000 worth.

The bolt and nutwakers have a trust, and buy out those who do not join it. Philadelphia and Cleveland, O., control the trade. The National Printer says the type-setting machines will give more work and better wages, just as the improvements in

vantages. The riveters in several of the ship building yards along the Clyde in Scotland have received an advance of 10 per cent in wages.

presses were followed by these ad-

There is a lady in Gillis, a town in Lancashire, England, who runs a small woodturning factory, and is a good practical hand herself

The granite industry in the state of Maine has grown to immense proportions. In one county alone there are about 15,000 men engaged in the trade.

The large steam hammers in use in England and on the continent for making the

forgings required for artillery and machinery are to be quite generally replaced by hy

draulle presses. The workmen who built the new cruises Charleston, at San Francisco, over a thousand in number, contributed 10 cents each to enrich the metal put in her bell and give a

superior ring to it, The sixty-fourth annual report of the Steam Engine Makers' society of Manches ter, Eng., shows that the average term of life of members of the craft has increased from 41 % to 51 years.

Apprentices in kid-leather mills in Gernany get \$1.25 to \$2.25 per week; on fine leather articles the boys make from 30 to 50 cents per week. Some factories have houses free of rent for their hands. In England the signalmen are a very poorly

paid class of people, receiving only \$1 per day, and working twelne hours, except in Leeds and other large centers, where eight hours is the rule. The cotton industry is beginning to flourish in Greece, and there are several mills among

iis classic isles in which both spinning and

weaving are carried on. It is Greek cotton that is generally used in these mills. In 3,967 factories at Berlin, Germany. there are 4,970 apprentices, being sixty-six apprentices to every 1,000 workmen. Some attempts were made to increase the proportion of apprentices lately, but they were bitterly opposed.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Hastings people use 700,000 gallons water daily. A council of the Royal Arcanum is to b Hiram Chase, an Omaha Indian, has been

admitted to practice law by Judge Hopewell at Tekamah. Judge Hopewell has ordered the council of Decatur, Burt county, to revoke all the sa-

Children playing with matches set fire to Abe Armstrong's house at Plattsmouth, but the flames were extinguished before much

F. P. Alexander, of Tecumseh, has a saddle which has been in his family 103 years and is still in active use, the only thing new about it being a girth. H. W. Sheiton, an old soldier residing three

miles from Plattsmouth, died while sitting in his chair of heart failure. He leaves a wife and large family of children. The wife of a Holdrege saloon keeper be came enraged because her husband spent his time playing cards, and calling him away from a festive high five party she emptied a revolver in his direction but failed to hit the

Samuel Imhoff, a Platte county farmer. after traveling thousands of miles by rail and ship to visit his old home in Switzerland, returned the other day and while driv ing to his home was run away with by a fractious team and nearly lost his life.

The Broken Bow Republican has received an unsigned letter from Pinneo, Cal., stating that Mrs. M. A. James died there short illness. The general belief is that the letter was written by C. W. Hoggaboom, with whom Mrs. James eloped from Broken Bow some weeks ago.

Thieves have been numerous at Fairbury recently. A sneak got away with \$100 worth of jewelry from the residence of George W. Hansen, a crowd of boys stole enough wine and beer from a basement to become so dead drunk that they had to be brought in on a dray, and another gang of youths nipped several boxes of cigars from the Globe pharmacy.

Iowa Items. The new Methodist church at Everly is Muscatine cemeteries have been invaded by

Plans have been adopted for Dubuque's new opera house. A second military company has been organized at Des Moines.

Dipatheria has caused the death of every member of a family of five at Reinbeck. A man named Hollis was killed during a race at Waucoma by a horse bolting from

two days and then went out. It was only marsh gas. Work on the bridge over the Mississippi at Muscatine will be resumed next week, and the structure is to be completed by July 14,

William Minnich, founder of the town of Coon Rapids, died last week, aged eighty-two years. He was the father of fifteen children and outlived all but five of them. A Grundy Center farmer was taken in for \$97.50 on the old lightning rod swindle the

o have the agents arrested and they retoy cannon the other evening, the recoil car-rying the gun 300 feet and through a plate glass window. The accident cost the boy's father \$75. An eleven-year-old Iowa City boy fired off a

The janitor of the Des Moines Register building, while attempting to take down a flag, received several volts of electricity, producing a sudden contraction of his left. carpiradialis muscle extending to the metacarpel bones, accompanied by a violent af-fection of the pneumagastric nerve. He was naturally quite frightened, but thankful that

ie escaped alive. About seven months ago there was a triple wedding out in Peru township near Dubuque, when a young man and his two sisters were married on the same day. A few days since one of the sisters presented her husband with a fully developed offspring, and the husband thinking he was not its father, questioned his wife to satisfy himself whether or not his suspicions were correct. With tears in ner eyes she told him a horrible tale to the effect that her brother was the child's father. The brother has been arrested.

The Two Dakotas. The assessed valuation of Turner county is

A \$1,500 church is being built at Spiritwood, Stutsman county A. S. Brown, of Salem, has been arrested

for having too many wives.

Twenty-three persons joined the Methodist church at Scotland last Sunday. The Fargo Argus places the total vote of North Dakota at 48,000, and predicts a repub-lican majority of 30,000. Only one indictment was found by the re-

t being for horse stealing. county has taken the job of seeing that all property in the county is properly listed for taxation.

cent grand jury for Steele and Griggs county

Thomas Sparks is lying near death's door in Lead City from hemorrhage from the eye, injured while umpiring a game of ball not ong since. He is not expected to recover. In the district court at Redfield Florence E. Benedict sued August Riske for \$5,000 for wounded affections and other cardiac dam ages. The jury evidently thought she had good reason and awarded her \$2,500. The Lake county commissioners offered \$114 in prizes to the boys who would catch the most gophers, and as a result 27,157 of

By the provisions of the new chattel mort-gage law, which has just gone into effect, property seized by virtue of chattel mort-gage must be advertised for sale once in a newspaper of general circulation, printed and published in the county wherein the mortgage shall have been filed at least ten days before the sale.

the pests were captured, one lad making

At a meeting of the North Dakota Press association, at Bismarck, the following of-ficers were elected: President, R. H. Simp-son. Hope Pioneer; first vice president, H. H. Jewell, Bismarck Tribune; second vice president, J. J. Jordan, Fargo Republican; secretary, C. C. Bowsfield, Ellendale Commercial; treasurer, Frederick Falley, Wall-

The Mennonite colony at Bon Homme has the Mennonite colony at Bon Homme has thirty families, or about one hundred and thirty persons, and have \$2,500 acres of land; two schools, one German and one English; a flour mill, saw mill, blacksmith shop, creamery, wane cellar, with seventy-five barrels capacity, besides a fine garden and orchard, where they raise an abundance of crabs, grapes, strawberries, raspherries, googs. grapes, strawberries, raspterries, goose-berries, etc. They have forty horses, 200 cattle, 900 sheep and 300 hogs.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

An Important Meeting Held in the Executive Chamber.

ADAMS COUNTY BONDS HOODOED

Another Paper Railroad - Supreme Court News-New Notaries Public-City News and Notes.

Lincoln Bureau of the Omaha Hee, 1029 P Street, Lincoln, July 11.

The associate board of charities met in the executive rooms at the capitol to-day and called upon the board of public lands and buildings to sit in conjunction with its members. The objects of the meeting was to perfect the organization of the former, and to adopt rules for the government of the industrial home at Milford. It will be remembered that under constitutional provisions the home, like all other state institutions, is under the control of the board of public lands and buildings. The object, therefore, of the associate therefore, of the associate meeting was to get the united approval of the rules to govern the institution, which had been promised the ladies who comprise the associate ised the ladies who comprise the associate board. The rules adopted suggest the general plan of government of such institutions. They fix upon the number of officers and designate them; also prescribe sanitary rules to govern the inmates of the home, fixing the time for retiring at night and rising in the morning, and other simple rules required in a well regulated home. The associate board of charities evince deep inassociate board of charities evince deep inerest in the future of the home and its m bers are doing earnest work for permanent bers are doing earnest work for permanent success. It is composed of the following well known ladies: "Mrs. G. W. Clark, Omaha; Mrs. Clara E. Carseadden, York; Mrs. A. S. Van Court, Omaha; Mrs. L. H. Russell, Tecumsen; Mrs. Ella Norval, Sew-ard; Mrs. H. H. Shedd, Ashland; Mrs. L. W. Bcehne, Grand Island; Mrs. M. M. Dav-idson, Milford; Mrs. C. H. Gere, Lincoln; Mrs. Gertrude McDowell, Fairbury, and Mrs. E. E. Brown, Lincoln.

Mrs. E. E. Brown, Lincoln.
The board is officered as follows: Mrs.
Angle F. Newman, president, Lincoln; Mrs. G.
L. Laws, vice president, Lincoln; Mrs. Isabel Bond, recording secretary, Lincoln; Mrs. J. V. Harlan, corresponding secretary, York, and Mrs. W. L. Latta, treasurer, Lincoln.

Another Paper Railroad. The attorney general to-day received a petition numerously signed by Niobrara and Knox county citizens, praying that suit be instituted at once to dissolve the articles of incorporation of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad company. The petition sets forth that the railroad com-

of 1880 for the purpose of building a railroad from Niobrara, Knox county, to Atkinson, Holt county; that the company secured a right-of-way and graded their line from a point near Niobrara to Verdigris; that the company has failed to bridge, the and iron the bed and finish the road as indicated and agreed upon; that this is to the damage and detriment of the conutry through which the contemplated road passes, and keeps out competing lines of road. It would seem from this that there is another paper railroad which must lish or cut balt, for the attorney gen-eral expects to make a move in the matter.

Court House Bonds. Adams county people are in a stew, and it would seem that there is no easy way for them to shift the trouble they are evidently in. The action of the board of educational lands and funds in passing the resolution prohibiting the state's purchasing court house bonds, secured and registered under the new law and cited by The Ber this morning, will doubtless give their sale a black eye on any market, notwithstanding their legal registration. This view of the matter, at least, is taken in financial circles throughout the city as well as among lawyers generally. The view is also supported by the fact that cases now pend before the supreme court touching the constitutionality of the new law. lawyers are not few who express the open The attorney general also seems to share this conviction, although he has been reported as having expressed himself to the contrary. He declined to give THE BEE corresentative his reason for this choos

ing to give the authorities a more rigid ex-amination before expressing himself further. He said, however, that he thought there was brow it. It has been reported that the Butler county bonds were purchased by the state, but this is not true. It is true, however, that they were negotiated, and the state agreed to take them, but when the law became a controversial question, an order was promptly

made by the board that stopped the deal.
"Make it plain," said a member of the
board of educational lands and funds, "that the purpose of the resolution passed yester-day was not to injure any locality or county, but to insure the protection of the school funds of the state. This we, as a board, are in duty bound to do, it matters not where

he shoe pinches." Notarial Appointments Governor Thayer to-day appointed the folowing Nebraskans notaries public: George W. Stubbs, Superior, Nuckolls county; Elbert C. Smith, York, York county; G. T. Babcock, Chadron, Dawes county; A. B.

Hull, Hull Station, Bonner county; August E, Sickman, Aurora, Hamilton county.

Amended Articles. The Omaha Cable Tramway company filed amended articles of incorporation to-day. A special meeting was called on the 18th inst, for this purpose, and amendments were

made extending the rights of the company to construct, operate and maintain street railways in South Omaha, Amended arti-cles were signed by S. R. Johnson, C. B. Rustin, W. V. Morse, L. B. Williams and D. H. Goodrich.

Supreme Court News. The following cases were to-day fited for trial in the supreme court: Henry Nunn vs Home Insurance company; error from Howard county. George A. Birdsall vs Andrew J. Cropsey

t al; appeal from Lancaster county. C. C. McDonald vs Olive C. Westover; appeal from Sheridau county.
State ex rel Lena Marsh vs William Co-burn, sheriff of Douglas county. Mandamus. City News and Notes.

M. S. Strawn, of Omaha, was in Lincoln to-day on business before the supreme court. The supreme court will hand down its periodical grist of discussions to-morrow. The court convened to-day for this purpose.

Charles Mayer, of the firm of Mayer Bro's, clothiers, left to-day for New York and Boston to purchase goods.
Judge Harrison, of Grand Island, Frank
Crowell, of St. Paul, and George Percival,
cashier of the First National bank, of Ord, re in the city.
Frank Crew, of St. Paul, deputy sheriff of

Howard county, secured requisition papers from the governor yesterday for a well known criminal, and left for the east in the evening for his man, who is supposed to be in custody.

E. M. Shaw, of Cook, prominent in Grand Army circles, left for home this morning over the Missouri Pacific. He says that the department of Nebraska has grown rapidly during the past year, having increased the number of posts and membership generally.

Nothing contributes more towards a sound divestion than the use of the genuine Angostura Bitters, of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Ask your druggist.

WOMEN AS SOLDIERS. Young Girls Impressed Into the Ranks

of Legitime's Army. YORK, July 11 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The Times prints advices from Port-au-Prince dated June 29, as follows: Matters are going to an extreme in Havti, for Legitime is arming women and placing them in the ranks. He is resorting to everything possible to strengthen his position, which is far stronger than currently reported. Every peak and prominent posi-tion about the city is found fortified, and though Quaker guns are mounted on not a few of the earth works, the whole system of defense renders Legitime's position a strong one. Yellow fever is prevailing, though not to an alarming extent, in the city. The wo-men serving in the ranks of Legitime wear male attire and appear to stand the hardships well. They are said to be all young girls.
Fortified as Legitime is, he is too strong to
be taken by Hippolyte and the latter does
not dare to advance and risk a battle.
Port-au-Prince presents a most fifthy ap-

pearance. The defeat of Hippolyte appears to be out of the question. It is rumored as coming from a high authority that arbitraion is to be resorted to; that the leaders realize it is the only means by which the peo-ple can be saved from a calamity, and that both Hippolyte and Legitime favor it. The United States is the rumored mediator. The most sanguine think July will see the end of

MOLLIE'S MISTARE. Mrs. Garvin Wouldn't Marry a Ninth

Time and Gets Hurt. SHELBYVILLE, Ind., July 11 .- [Special Telegram to THE BER. |-Charles Suttles, who for some time has been a suitor for the hand of Mrs. Mollie Garvin, angered by her refreal to make him her nint aushand, went to her house jast night and attacked her with a hatchet while she was in bed, inflicting wounds which may prove fatal and making his escape. She had divorced her eighth husband for the purpose of marrying Suttles, but they had a quarrel and she refused to keep her promise. Mollie was bound over to court vesterday for shooting two men. Gid Palmer and son, who tried to force their

company on her. May Lead to Trouble. KANSAS CITY, July 11 .- A dispatch from Popeka, Kan., says: Serious trouble is likely to be the result of the Chicago & Alten cut rate between Chicago and Denver. It is known positively that the above company is stocking the Kansas City market with tickets reading from Kansas City to Chicago of Union Pacific issue. The tickets have the appearance of being sold at Dental Control of the Alley's convenience of the

chased one of these tickets yesterday for 57.50 from a scalper. Sunday in Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, July 11. The mayor has directed the police to enforce the law against performing labor on Sunday, by arresting all grocers, tobaccoists, ice cream and soda stand proprietors and barbers. The order does not

contemplate interference with the street car

drivers nor newspaper work, as the mayor regards these as works of necessity. This

action is taken at the request of an organiza-

tion hostile to the movement whethe closing of saloons on Sunday.

ver. One of the Alton's competitors pur-



A NEW DEPARTURE.

SAID Uncle Sam: "I will be wise, And thus the Indian civilize: Instead of guns that kill a mile, Tobacco, lead and liquor vile, Instead of serving out a meal, Or sending Agents out to steal, I'll give, domestic arts to teach, A cake of 'IVORY SOAP' to each. Before it flies the guilty stain,

The grease and dirt no more remain; 'Twill change their nature day by day, And wash their darkest blots away. They'll turn their bows to fishing-rods. And bury hatchets under sods, In wisdom and in worth increase, And ever smoke the pipe of peace; For ignorance can never cope With such a foe as 'Ivory Soar.' "

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'lvorg's' they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon garting it.

Copyright 1886, by Procter & Gamme